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SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1886.

The first week of the month was characterized by a considerable depression of temperature in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the North-West Provinces; but in the second week the temperature rose quickly, and from the 10th to the middle of the month it was high over the whole of North-Western and Central India; on the hills, as well as on the plains. At Murree the thermometer marked 93° and at Simla 89° on the afternoon of the 14th. In the latter half of the month the rains set in, and the temperature fell all over the country, except in Sind and the Carnatic. The fall was greatest in the Punjab, the North-Western and the Central Provinces, and least in Bengal and the peninsula.

On the mean of the whole month, the temperature was from 1° to 4° below the average, in the Upper Provinces and Rajputana, and 1° to 2° in the Central Provinces. In Assam it was from 1° to 2½° above the average.

The barometer was subject to great oscillation during June, but on the general average of the month the irregularities compensated each other, or nearly so, leaving a slight excess of pressure outstanding over a large portion of Northern India, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Carnatic, and a similar slight deficiency elsewhere.

The dry westerly winds, which were blowing in the Upper Provinces, at the close of May, continued till about the 6th of June, when south-east winds advanced from the Bay of Bengal up the Gangetic plain to the Punjab, but were generally restricted to the submontane districts. On the 13th a small storm was formed off the Orissa coast, and subsequently moved forward, first to Calcutta, and then north-west and west across Western Bengal and Central India. Thence it moved rapidly to Sirsa, and finally to the north of the Punjab. The rain-fall accompanying the storm was rather heavy, and it ushered in the monsoon rains over the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and a large portion of Rajputana and the Punjab. In general, the winds were from south-east in the Gangetic plain and under the hills of the Punjab, southerly at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and westerly elsewhere.

On the western coast of the peninsula the monsoon current was weak during the first two weeks and the rain-fall was restricted to the more southern provinces. The rain-fall of Malabar was rather below the average, but in the Konkan (except at Goa) there was an excess. In Cutch and Sind there was little or no rain. In the North-Western Punjab, on the Himalayas, in Behar, Northern Bengal, Assam and Burma, the rain-fall was more or less below the average, while on the plains of the Central and Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, there was more rain than usual. At the majority of the stations in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Madras and Ceylon, the total rain-fall of the month exceeded the average, but in the Central Provinces it was below it.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June 1886, *according to Districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports*:-

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Average rain-fall in June 1886.	Difference from the average in June 1886.	Remarks
Punjab, West	7	1·46	+1·15	
Do East	6	3·69	+0·71	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic,	14	6·45	+1·49	
Do do cis-Gangetic ..	7	3·78	+1·83	
Behar	4	7·14	—0·82	
Northern Bengal	2	21·13	—6·40	
Assam, Cachar	5	17·19	—1·12	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagapur	6	12·77	+2·44	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	7·03	+1·32	
Central Provinces, South	7	8·81	—0·55	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·54	+3·49	
Rajaputana, Central India, Saugor and Nurbudda.	9	4·77	+0·21	
Sind, Cutch	4	0·74	—0·35	
Gujarat	4	4·97	+1·33	
Konkan	4	22·18	+5·52	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·29	+0·81	
Malabar	5	32·88	—4·57	
Mysore, Bellary	6	3·07	+0·49	
Karnatic	8	1·54	+0·49	
British Burma	7	23·36	—3·79	
Ceylon	1	8·22	+0·26	

Simla, 10th July 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR JULY 1886.

A depression of temperature throughout North-West India, though not so marked as in June, was still appreciable. The mean temperature of the month was from 1° to 4° below the average, over a large portion of the Upper Provinces, in Rajaputana, and Behar, as well as in the Carnatic. Elsewhere the differences were in general small. Only in Sind, parts of the Central Provinces, and Burma, was the temperature slightly higher than usual.

As a general rule, the mean pressure of the month was very slightly in excess of the average in Northern India, and below it in the peninsula and Ceylon; most so in the Southern Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. In the Gangetic plain, and the greater portion of the Punjab, east or south-east winds were most frequent.

The atmosphere was much damper than usual over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and in the Carnatic and more or less so in other parts of the country, excepting the west coast and Western Deccan, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, and Burma.

The rain-fall was generally heavier and better distributed than in the previous month. In the first week there was fairly general, and, in some cases, heavy rain in the Upper Gangetic plain, on the Central India plateau to the south of the river, and in the western half of the peninsula. On the 10th heavy rain fell at several stations on the Malabar coast, and continued, with short intervals of light rain-fall, up to the 25th of the month. In Northern and Central India, after the 7th, the rain-fall was either light or ceased altogether, until a small storm from the Bay of Bengal again brought rather heavy rain to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the southern parts of the North-Western Provinces. This storm was generated in the north-west corner of the Bay about the 17th, and on the 18th it moved forward—first on a northerly course, and then almost due west. On the forenoon of the 23rd, the centre reached the neighbourhood of Neemuch, and within the next twenty-four hours, broke up over the desert to the west of the Aravalis.

Except at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, the rain-fall was more or less above the average throughout the Punjab. In Oudh, and indeed in most parts of the North-Western Provinces east of the Ganges, it was below the normal amount; but to the south of the Ganges, there was more rain than usual. In Northern Bengal, and also in Burma, the rain-fall was short; but everywhere else, with only local exceptions, the average was exceeded. In Sind and the Carnatic the total amount was about double the average. In the Konkan also and Guzerat there was a considerable excess.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of July 1886, *according to Districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports* :—

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rain-fall in July 1886.	Difference from the average in July.	Remarks.
Punjab, West	7	6·10	+1·41	
Do East	6	10·14	+3·30	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	14·61	—0·20	
North-Western Provinces, cis-Gangetic	7	11·18	+0·55	
Behar	4	11·03	+6·47	
Northern Bengal	3	19·74	—2·63	
Assam, Cachar	5	15·98	+5·29	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagapur	6	14·85	+0·21	
Orissa, (Northern Circars)	6	8·64	+0·98	
Central Provinces, South	7	16·57	+0 63	
Berar, Khandesh	3	7·10	+2·58	
Rajaputana, Central India, Saugor and Nurbudda	9	12·65	+0·95	
Sind, Cutch	4	3·03	+3·17	
Guzerat	4	11·05	+4·87	
Konkan	4	23·51	+12·58	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	7·00	+0·05	
Malabar	5	33·76	+4·36	
Mysore, Bellary	6	2·92	+0·99	
Carnatic	8	1·94	+1·89	
British Burma	7	25·42	—4·78	
Ceylon	1	5·32	+1·89	

Simla,
The 5th August 1886.

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